Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 14 and ending at page 1, line 19 to read, as follows.

Incidentally, as examples of an electro-photographic image forming apparatus, there an electrophotographic copying machine, an electro-photographic printer (laser beam printer, LED printer etc.), a facsimile ~~facsimileing~~ machine, a wordprocessor, etc.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 1 and ending at page 2, line 26 to read, as follows.

Toner in powder form, or powder toner, has been used in an image forming apparatus such as an electrostatic copying machine, printer, etc. Generally, a container for powder toner comprises: a container proper and a toner outlet. The container proper is in the form of a cylinder or a rectangular parallelepiped, and is formed of synthetic resin. The toner outlet can be opened to release the powder toner in the container proper into the developing apparatus or toner inlet of the main assembly of an image forming apparatus, and is usually kept sealed with a sealing member or the like. Usually, the container proper is provided with an inlet for filling the container proper with toner, and a hole through which metallic molds are to be slid out when forming a toner container, in addition to the toner outlet. Thus, before filling the container proper with powder toner, the mold extraction hole is sealed with a cap or the like, and the container proper is filled with toner through the toner inlet. Then, the toner inlet is sealed with capping member formed of such resin as polyethylene. This is the most commonly used method for filling the

container proper with toner. However, it has been proposed to weld a cap to the toner inlet to better seal the toner inlet (for example, Patent Documents ~~Document~~ 1 - 3).

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 27 and ending at page 5, line 7 to read, as follows.

The following is related art:

(1) Japanese U.M. Application Publication 1-140554

(2) Japanese Laid-open Patent Application 4-475

(3) Japanese Laid-open Patent Application 9-222839

(4) Japanese Patent No. 2643407

(5) Japanese Patent No. 2643449

(6) Japanese Patent No. 2718060

(7) Japanese Patent No. 2803903

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 4 and ending at page 19, line 3 to read, as follows.

Referring to FIG. 3, as a user opens the toner supply container replacement front cover 20 (which hereinafter will be referred to as "container replacement front cover") which is a part of the external cover of the image forming apparatus, and is shown in FIG. 2, the container tray 50 which is a part of the container mounting means, is drawn out by a driving system (unshown) to a predetermined point. The toner supply container 1 is to be placed in this container tray 50. In order for a user to ~~removed~~ remove the toner supply

container 1 from the apparatus main assembly 100, the user is to remove the toner supply container 1 in the container tray 50 after the container tray 50 is drawn out of the apparatus main assembly 100 by the opening of the container replacement front cover 20. The container replacement front cover 20 is a cover dedicated to the mounting or dismounting (replacement) of the toner supply container 1; it is to be opened or closed only for mounting or dismounting the toner supply container 1. The maintenance of the apparatus main assembly 100 is performed by opening the front cover 100c. The apparatus main assembly 100 may be structured so that the toner supply container 1 can be directly mounted into the apparatus main assembly 100 or dismounted therefrom, without the need for the container tray 50.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 20 and ending at page 21, line 3 as follows.

The size of the container proper 1A is optional. That is, the dimension of the container proper 1A should be chosen in accordance with the amount by which the container proper 1A is to be filled with toner, and the rate at which toner is ~~wanted~~ to be discharged. The container proper 1A is required to be rigid enough not to be deformed by the torque to which the container proper 1A is subjected when it is rotationally driven. Thus, the container proper 1A in this embodiment is injection molded of polystyrene.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 30, line 22 and ending at page 31, line 9 as follows.

The welding method in accordance with the prior art generates very loud noise when welding all at once the entirety of the welding portions of the two objects. Thus, in mass production, it is necessary to provide a ~~sound-proofed~~ sound-proofed box in which the welding apparatus is to be placed. In comparison, the welding apparatus used by the welding method in this embodiment is smaller in the welding head, and smaller in energy consumption, being therefore less in welding noise. Therefore, it does not require a ~~sound proofed~~ sound-proofed box. Therefore, it has advantages over the welding method in accordance with the prior art, in terms of cost, the space occupied by the welding apparatus, and also, environmental concerns.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 36, line 15 and ending at page 37, line 5 as follows.

According to the present invention, the welding jig 7 is continuously moved during welding. Therefore, even if a certain amount of the toner 4 is present across the unfinished area Y of the welding portion, as shown in FIG. 17, into which the welding jig 7 is going to be moved, the toner 4 on the unfinished area Y of the welding portion is cast away (in the direction indicated by arrow mark C in FIG. 15) by the vibrations transmitted to the container proper 1A and flange 11 as a sealing member, from the welding jig 7, and also, by the ~~air flow~~ airflow generated by the vibrations of the welding jig 7 and the ~~air flow~~ airflow generated by the vibrations of the container proper 1A and flange 11. Therefore, by the time the welding jig 7 reaches the area Y of the welding portion, there will be no toner 4 on the area Y. Therefore, the formation of the coarse toner particles does not occur.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 40, line 23 and ending at page 41, line 7 as follows.

As for the speed at which the welding jig 7 is moved, if it is fast, the welding jig 7 moves across a given point of the welding portion too quickly for the amount of the vibrations given by the welding jig 7 to the given point, to be sufficient, resulting in the formation of a weak weld. On the other hand, if it is slow, the resultant weld will be stronger, but it is possible that the surface of the flange 11 with which the welding jig 7 is in contact will be damaged, and/or the welding portion will be deformed. Thus, it is desired that optimal proper welding condition are set.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 41, line 8 and ending at line 21 as follows.

In the case of this embodiment, the weld can be controlled in strength by controlling the speed at which the welding jig 7 is moved. For example, if there is the possibility that some areas of the welding portion will fail to be welded or will be weaker in weld, due to the shape of the areas, the speed at which the welding jig 7 is moved can be reduced to form a stronger weld. On the other hand, if there is the possibility that some areas of the welding portion will be melted by too much and result in the formation of flashes or the like, it is possible to increase the moving speed of the welding Jig 7 to prevent the welding jig 7 from imparting energy by ~~the~~ an amount greater than necessary.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 45, line 6 and ending at line 22 as follows.

As the capping member 2 comes between the top and bottom halves of the driving force transmitting portion 31, the insertion of the toner supply container 1 is detected by the control of the main assembly 100, and a switch (unshown) is turned on to cause the top and bottom halves of the driving force transmitting portion 31 to move toward each other in the ~~radius~~ direction. As a result, the ribs 31a of the driving force transmitting portion 31 fit into the groove 2b-1 of the capping member 2. As the engagement of the ribs 31a into the groove 2b-1 is detected by an unshown switch, the driving force transmitting portion 31 is moved leftward in FIG. 17, pulling the capping member 2 partially out of the toner outlet 1a to unseal the container proper 1A, more specifically, creating a toner discharge passage f between the capping member and toner outlet 1a.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 57, line 17 and ending at page 58, line 3 as follows.

Next, to the transfer roller 304 with which the apparatus main assembly 314 is provided, voltage opposite in polarity to the toner image is applied to transfer the toner image on the photosensitive drum 307 onto a recording medium 302. Thereafter, the toner particles remaining on the photosensitive drum 307 ~~is~~ are removed by the cleaning means 310, which comprises an elastic cleaning blade 310a placed in contact with the photosensitive drum 307 to scrape the toner particles remaining on the photosensitive drum

307 after the transfer, and a waste toner bin 310b into which the waste toner particles scraped away by the elastic blade 310a from the photosensitive drum 307 are collected.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 59, line 4 and ending at page 60, line 4 as follows.

Next, referring to FIG. 21, the mounting of the process cartridge B into the laser beam printer A will be described. First, the lid 335 is to be opened by rotating it about the hinge 335a, to expose a pair of downwardly ~~sloping1~~ sloping guide rails 9 (unshown) attached to the left and right interior walls of the apparatus main assembly 314. Then, the process cartridge B is to be inserted into the space exposed by the opening of the lid 335 so that the pair of the cylindrical guides (unshown) of the process cartridge B, the axial lines of which coincide with the axial line of the photosensitive drum 307, and the pair of the positioning guides (unshown) of the process cartridge B, which are in the form of a long and narrow rectangular parallelepiped and are located behind the pair of cylindrical guides, one for one, in terms of the cartridge insertion direction, will be rested on this pair of guide rails 9. Then, the process cartridge B is to be inserted deeper into the space so that the pair of the cylindrical guides of the process cartridge B fit one for one into the pair of the cartridge positioning grooves of the apparatus main assembly 314. As for the removal of the process cartridge B from within the apparatus main assembly 314, the process cartridge B can be pulled out along the abovementioned pair of the guide rails, following in reverse the above described cartridge mounting sequence.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 66, line 26 and ending at page 67, line 9 as follows.

Also in this embodiment, even if there are toner particles in the unfinished portion of the welding portion, onto which the welding jig 7 will be moved, the toner particles are cast away by the vibrations from the welding jig 7 and the pressure from the ~~air flow~~ airflow induced by the vibrations, as they are in the first embodiment. Therefore, there will be no toner particles in the unfinished portion of the welding portion by the time the welding jig 7 is moved onto the unfinished portion. Therefore, no coarse toner-particles will be formed.